

AC. 462
Burgh of



Greenock

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1969

BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health

Depute Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants

WILLIAM THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

Departmental Medical Officers

*MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*MARY M. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Half Time)

*JEAN M. D. LAWRIE, M.B., B.S. (Part Time)

*SIDNEY JENKINSON, L.M.S.S.A. (Part Time)

OLIVIA M. WELSH, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Part Time)

*Part time on School Health Service

Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector

RICHARD J. WEBB

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MARGARET J. FERRIER, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer

HELEN D. HAMILTON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors

MARY McFARLANE

Mrs McNEIL

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs I. C. HUGHES

MARGARET McGHEE

MARGARET ROBERTSON

Mrs A. F. MURDOCH

ANNIE McLOONE

Mrs M. SMITH

Mrs McKAY

JESSIE M. STRUTHERS

MARION G. K. THOMSON

MARY BLAIKIE (Student)

MARGARET STEELE (Student)

IRENE SOMMERVILLE (Student)

Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH

In addition, 2 nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur and Mrs I. G. Waddell.

Corporation Midwives

MARY THOMSON

AMELIA McLEOD

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON JULIA S. BOYLE

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Miss A. Lothian.

Administrative Assistant—ARCHIBALD McAUSLAND

PERSONNEL—Continued*Office Staff*

MURIEL A. NELSON
 CATHERINE JEFFREY
 ELIZABETH F. MOLLOY
 AGNES PURDIE

JEANETTE MILLER
 SARAH HUNTER
 LYNDA BLACK

Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department

GEORGE PETTICREW

Disinfecting Officer and Driver

EDWARD B. SIMPSON

CHIROPODY CLINIC

MARY POLLOK, Senior Chiropodist
 ROBERT S. BROWNLEE, Chiropodist
 Mrs J. McINNES, Attendant

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION*School Medical Officers*

From the afore-mentioned Medical Staff the services equivalent to 1½ Medical Officers are engaged on School Health Section.

School Nurses

ELIZABETH L. CRICHTON
 Mrs JOAN TELFER

JEAN McKENDRICK
 ELLEN McKERRELL

Office and Clinic Staff

JANET BURNS Mrs M. C. MILLAR EILEEN PECKHAM SARAH COLLINS

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To the SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, the
PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCILLORS of the BURGH of
GREENOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Burgh for the year 1969.

The birth rate during the year is the lowest ever recorded. The stillbirth rate is less than the national figure which is the lowest on record.

The Clydeport Container Terminal came into operation this year and resulted in an appreciable increase in the work of the Department. The volume grew steadily and is still increasing.

The introduction of the Social Work (Scotland) Act, 1968 on 17th November, 1969 brought changes in the commitments of the Department and resulted in a transfer of staff previously involved in the carrying out of these duties to the new Social Work Department. One exception was in the field of Mental Health where the Health Department was requested to continue certain functions as the Social Work Department did not have staff with the necessary experience available.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the Health Department for their continued loyal service. I am also grateful for the co-operation of other officials, and to the members of the Health and other Committees of the Corporation for their continued interest in the work of this Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1969

Population as estimated at middle of 1969	...	...	...	70,267
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4,159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	17.09
Birth-rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	16.2
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	7.3
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	8.5
Death-rate—all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	12.9
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.03
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.01
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.03
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	25
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	17
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	11
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	0.00

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise given.

VITAL STATISTICS 1969

POPULATION — The estimate of the population by the Registrar General for the middle of 1969 was 70,267, which is the figure used in this report unless otherwise stated.

The estimate is a decrease of 802 from that of 1968.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1969 was 267. The average for the past ten years up to and including 1968 is 664.

Table III, second column, gives an indication of the steady decline of the estimated population of Greenock over the years despite a high birth rate and average death rate.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE — The number of live births, after correction for transfer, was 1,170 (581 males, 589 females). The birth rate of 16.2 per thousand is the lowest figure ever recorded. The average for the preceeding ten years is 20.3.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 17.4.

Tables I and III give more details on this subject.

The illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births is 7.3 compared with a rate for Scotland of 7.5.

INFANT MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS— The number of deaths of children under one year was 29 (18 males, 11 females) the quinquennial average is 37.

The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is 25 per thousand live births, which is higher than the figure of 22.8 in 1968. The figure for Scotland as a whole is 21.1.

The neo-natal death rate (i.e. deaths within the first four weeks of life) is 17 compared with 14 in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 17. The general rate for Scotland is 13.5.

Stillbirths numbered 13 giving a rate of 11 per thousand total births as compared with a quinquennial average of 17. The rate for Scotland is 14.0, the lowest ever recorded.

The peri-natal mortality rate (i.e. total of stillbirths and deaths within first seven days of life per thousand live and still births) is 25.4. The rate for Scotland as a whole is 25.3.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE — The total number of deaths in the Burgh during 1969, after correction for transfer, was 903 (487 males, 416 females). The death rate is 12.9 per thousand population, compared with 12.8 in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 12.1.

The average age at death (excluding infants) is 69.3 as against 68.1 which is the average for the past five years.

CAUSES OF DEATH — Since 1st January, 1968, the causes of death have been classified in accordance with the 8th Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, etc. This has brought about certain changes in the headings shown in Table III and has resulted in certain causes of death being classified under a different heading from that which would have been appropriate in former years. As a result, it is, in some cases, inappropriate to draw a direct comparison between the number of deaths under a particular classification in 1969 as against what may appear to be the similar classification in previous years. In particular, the Sections on Infectious Diseases, Circulatory Diseases and Violence have been considerably rearranged and most age distinctions have disappeared.

The following were the chief causes of death during 1969:—

Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	337	= 37% of total deaths
Malignant Diseases	...	174	= 19% of total deaths
Diseases of the Cerebro-Vascular system	...	146	= 16% of total deaths
Respiratory Diseases	...	111	= 12% of total deaths
Violence	...	27	= 3% of total deaths

Diseases of the Circulatory System — Of the number of deaths from this cause 321 were from diseases of the heart with a death rate of 4.56 per thousand population as against a total death rate from those causes of 4.79 per thousand population. The quinquennial average is 4.19.

The classification of heart disease is given in Table II.

Malignant Deaths — 174 deaths (113 males, 61 females) were attributed to various forms of cancer. The death rate is 2.48 per thousand population against a quinquennial average of 2.34. The figure for Scotland as a whole is 2.42.

Respiratory cancer was responsible for 56 deaths (48 males, 8 females) as against 45 deaths in 1968. Deaths from respiratory cancer occurred in the following age groups:—

Age Group	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & Over
Males	2	1	16	22	6	1
Females	1	4	2	1	—	—

The following table shows the deaths due to respiratory cancer during the past five years:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
1965	42	8	50	0.682
1966	47	8	55	0.760
1967	40	10	50	0.695
1968	33	12	45	0.635
1969	48	8	56	0.795

Cerebro-Vascular Disease — The deaths classified in this group total 139 as against 140 in 1968. The death rate from this cause is 1.073 per thousand population compared with a rate of 1.97 in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 1.83.

Diseases of Respiratory System — Excluding tuberculosis these diseases caused 111 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.58 per thousand population. As already stated it would be inappropriate to compare these figures with the figures given in former years, as with the introduction in 1968 of the new classification of causes of death the totals include pneumonia and other respiratory diseases of infancy for the first time.

Bronchitis, emphysema or asthma were responsible for 62 of the respiratory deaths (49 males, 13 females), of which 55 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate from this cause was 0.88 which is higher than the quinquennial average of 0.68 and above the general rate for Scotland which was 0.56.

Pneumonia accounted for 41 deaths (23 males, 18 females) with a death rate of 0.58. Three of the pneumonia deaths occurred in children under one year old and 31 were in persons over 65 years of age.

Deaths from Violence — These numbered 27, of which 9 were the result of motor vehicle accidents, 11 were due to accidents in the home,

7 were due to other forms of violence and none were due to suicide or self-inflicted injuries.

The quinquennial averages of deaths from violence are 8 from motor accidents, 16 from home accidents, 14 from other forms of violence and 4 from suicide.

Of the accidents in the home (2 males, 9 females) 1 occurred to a child under one year of age and 8 to persons over 65 years of age.

Tuberculosis — During the year there was 1 death from respiratory tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.01 per thousand population as against the rate of 0.07 in 1968 and a quinquennial average for Greenock of 0.08. The rate for Scotland was 0.03.

There was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1969 giving a death rate of 0.01.

The total tubercular death rate for Greenock is therefore 0.03 as against 0.06 for Renfrew County and 0.05 for Scotland.

Principal Epidemic Diseases — (Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, measles and influenza) — Two deaths occurred in this group, 1 from influenza and 1 from meningococcal infection. The death rate is 0.03 compared with a quinquennial average of 0.04 and a rate of 0.05 for Scotland as a whole.

Diseases of the Digestive System were responsible for 21 deaths. Of these, 3 were due to intestinal obstruction or hernia, 3 to peptic ulcers and 5 to cirrhosis of the liver.

Genito-Urinary System — Deaths from diseases in this group totalled 22, 16 of which occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Of the total, 10 were due to nephritis or nephrosis, 4 to enlargement of the prostate and 4 from infections of the kidneys.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth — No deaths occurred in this group. The following table gives the maternal death rate per thousand total births for the period 1945-1969:—

Period	Maternal Death-rate
1945—1949	1.32
1950—1954	1.36
1955—1959	0.72
1960—1964	0.69
1965	0.00
1966	0.00
1967	0.72
1968	1.52
1969	0.00

Congenital Malformations — Of the 6 deaths in this group, 5 occurred in infants under one year of age.

Diseases of Newborn and Early Infancy — These deaths numbered 17 of which 6 were due to birth injuries, difficult labour or other anoxic and hypoxic conditions, 9 were due to causes peculiar to early infancy and immaturity and 2 were due to congenital anomalies. The quinquennial average of deaths in this group is 18.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1969, 779 cases of infectious diseases were recorded by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. The total is 212 less than in 1968 and represents approximately 55% of the quinquennial average of 1,419.

Tabulated information regarding infectious diseases is given in Tables IV, V, and VI at the end of this report.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Anthrax — The active immunisation policy for workers exposed to this disease has been continued and the success of this policy is demonstrated by the fact that the one case of anthrax which did occur was in a newly engaged worker who was infected before he had been immunised.

Cerebro-spinal Fever — No case of this disease was confirmed during 1969.

Dysentery — 23 cases of dysentery were confirmed during 1969 as against 26 cases in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 70 cases.

In all cases, the causative organism was *Shigella sonnei*. Two families were concerned in one outbreak, four outbreaks involved various members of a family and four cases involved individuals.

Food Poisoning — The total of 45 cases confirmed is almost double the figure of 24 in 1968 and compares unfavourably with the quinquennial average of 13 cases.

In all the 45 cases recorded a specific causative organism was isolated. These confirmed isolations resulted from the bacteriological investigation of some 214 suspected cases and contacts.

The causative organisms isolated were as follows:—

Salmonella typhimurium

Phage Type 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 cases
Phage Type U252	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 cases
Phage Type 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
Phage Type U.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
Phage Type U.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 case
Salmonella enteritides	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
Salmonella heidelberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases
							<hr/> 45 cases <hr/>

Salmonella typhimurium Phage type 32 was the organism responsible for the large number of cases of food poisoning which occurred throughout the West of Scotland during the Autumn of 1969. Among the 19 cases having this specific causative organism, 17 occurred in connection with an institutional outbreak between January and March, 1969.

The 19 cases in which the causative organism was *Salmonella typhimurium* Phage type U.252 occurred between the middle of August and the end of 1969. The appearance of the earlier cases coincided with the appearance of similar cases, having the same causative organism, in Paisley. Intensive investigation of the primary cases failed to discover any common social or environmental factor and no food was commonly implicated at retail level. Further investigation, here and in Paisley, did not identify any source of this infection.

The source of infection in the case in which *Salmonella typhimurium* Phage type U.40 was isolated was identified as an infected hen pigeon. Interrogation of the patient disclosed that, among many other foods, he had eaten a raw pigeon's egg some 8 hours before the onset of symptoms. No other member of the household, eight persons in all, was affected. As part of the general investigation a loft of 20 pigeons came under scrutiny. Preliminary results indicated the possibility of this being the source of the infection. Following intensive investigation the specific organism was isolated from the droppings and eggs of one pigeon.

The case in which *Salmonella typhimurium* Phage type 9 was isolated developed the symptoms while returning from a holiday abroad.

The remaining cases were all of a sporadic nature and did not have any connection with any known source of infection.

The need for early notification of suspected cases of food poisoning cannot be over emphasised if effective investigation and containment of the outbreak is to be achieved. The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, impose a statutory obligation on employers and employees in the food handling trades to notify to the Medical Officer of Health any cases of infection likely to cause food poisoning. Under the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, the general statutory requirements regarding notifiable diseases have been extended to include food poisoning, thereby confirming the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Measles — 144 cases were notified during 1969 compared with 414 cases in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 386. March and May were the months of peak incidence.

The total of 144 cases notified represents an incidence rate of 2.01 per thousand population.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum — No case of this disease was confirmed during the year.

Pneumonia — 29 cases of notifiable pneumonia were recorded during the year, as against 40 in 1968. All of these were acute primary cases. The total figure represents approximately 36% of the quinquennial average of 80.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia — 2 cases of puerperal fever and 1 case of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are 2 and 10 respectively.

Scarlet Fever — 69 cases were recorded during 1969 as against 61 in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 62. The incidence rate is 0.98 per thousand population.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers — No cases were confirmed during 1969.

Whooping Cough — 55 cases were notified during 1969 as against 14 cases in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 87.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Medical practitioners, parents, schoolmasters and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable and these are discussed below. The figures are inevitably incomplete but they provide a reasonable index of the incidence of these diseases in the Burgh.

Chickenpox — 231 cases were notified with the greatest incidence in April and June. In 1968, the total number of cases was 332 and the quinquennial average is 443.

German Measles — 25 cases were notified as against 141 in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 42.

Mumps — 89 cases were notified as against 77 cases in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 228.

Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable) — 21 cases were notified as against 27 cases in 1968 and a quinquennial average of 31.

Venereal Diseases — The number of new cases who attended local clinics was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh				10	—	24	44	56	3
—	—	12	3						
Cases attending from Ships;				16	—	32	—	41	—
—	—	18	—						

SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During 1969 there was a total of 751 attendances at the local authority clinics, made by 296 persons for treatment of verminous conditions. Of these, 49 men, 52 women and 184 children suffered from scabies. Eleven others, 6 men, 1 woman and 4 children were treated for lice infestation.

Comparative figures for scabies cases treated in past years are:—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
1951	6	2	9	17
1956	—	4	16	20
1961	37	43	136	216
1962	42	46	143	231
1963	60	74	193	327
1964	72	97	221	390
1965	47	67	196	310
1966	50	67	185	302
1967	34	55	156	245
1968	50	80	251	381
1969	49	52	184	285

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources and examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board have been intimated to this department:—

Rankin Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	1
Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	...	27
Ravenscraig Hospital	...	...	...	2
Larkfield Hospital	...	...	...	2
Greenock Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	21
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	16
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	550
Ruchill Hospital	...	...	...	2
Shelley Road Laboratory	...	...	...	6
Total				627

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX

Parents of newborn infants are informed by letter and by the Health Visitor in their area, of the advisability of having their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. Facilities for vaccination are readily available either at the surgery of the family doctor, or at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics. In all, 649 vaccinations were performed in 1969, viz:—

	P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Primary	140	201	341
Re-vaccination	25	283	308

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Since 1959, protection against the above three diseases has been effected in the main by the use of a triple vaccine. The revised Schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation Procedures recommended by the Scottish Home and Health Department in October, 1968, was in operation, and in terms of this Schedule a booster dose against tetanus and poliomyelitis was given to those pupils aged 14 years and over who had completed their primary course. During the year there were no cases of diphtheria or tetanus within the Burgh.

Number of children immunised:—

	P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus	548	3	551
Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster	1,537	5	1,542
Triple Vaccine	370	33	403
Triple Vaccine Booster	73	13	86
Tetanus/Booster	2,713	—	2,713

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Protection against Poliomyelitis continued to be effected by the use of the Sabin oral vaccine. A primary course of vaccination consists of three doses of oral vaccine administered at suitable intervals. This is usually carried out at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics commencing at the age of about 3 months. Booster doses of vaccine are given as appropriate.

In the course of the year 1,302 received their first doses of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 949 their second, 538 their third and 4,208 received their fourth dose.

For the eleventh year in succession no case of Poliomyelitis occurred within the Burgh.

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

A live attenuated vaccine giving protection against measles became available in May, 1968, through the Scottish Home and Health Department who commended its use in susceptible children up to 15 years of age. During 1969 870 such children were immunised.

TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination against this disease was introduced to the Burgh early in 1950 and is now a well-established feature of the campaign against tuberculosis. Initially B.C.G. vaccination was only offered where appropriate, to contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Early in 1952 the scheme was extended and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age, showing a mantoux negative reaction. Towards the end of 1954 the scheme was further extended to include children under the age of one year. The subject is discussed in greater detail in the chapter headed "Prevention of Illness — Care and After Care".

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The ante-natal clinics situated in the various areas of the Burgh again provided a service to expectant mothers attending the local authority and hospital clinic sessions. In addition to routine medical ante-natal supervision, all expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics were advised to attend their own dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary. Instruction in Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercises is given to expectant mothers attending these clinics. Films and filmstrips on relevant subjects such as feeding baby, bathing baby, normal development, etc., were shown throughout the year.

A maternity outfit and supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. The majority of post-natal examinations carried out during the year took place at the hospital clinic sessions as those mothers confined at home generally attended their own doctor for post-natal examination.

Ante-natal Clinics

Number of Local Authority clinic premises		
operating at the end of the year	...	5
Total number of women who attended	...	1,327
Total number of attendances	...	6,191

Maternal Mortality

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy					
or confinement	...	...	...	...	0
Maternal death-rate	...	...	...	...	0.00

CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1969. Their function has been the prevention of illness and the early detection of defects in infants and young children.

Advice regarding feeding problems and infant care in general was given to the mothers attending the clinics. Minor ailments only were treated in the clinics; any defect of a more serious nature was referred to the family doctor and on occasion to a hospital consultant for further investigation and treatment. B.C.G. vaccination, Smallpox vaccination, immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus, Measles and Poliomyelitis vaccination, were also provided at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Mental Deficiency—Screening for Phenylketonuria

Since April, 1968, the Guthrie blood test method of screening for phenylketonuria was used. This is a more sensitive test than that (Phenistix) which it replaced.

At Risk Register

This register is kept up-to-date from information received from hospitals, general practitioners and our own medical and nursing staff.

Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at the end of the year					5
Number of children who attended clinics during the year and were:—					
(a)	born in 1969	...	...	...	931
(b)	born in 1964/68	...	...	...	904
Total number of attendances during the year by children:—					
(a)	born in 1969	...	...	...	4,568
(b)	born in 1964/68	...	...	...	6,181

Diagnostic Clinics for Special Defects in Pre-School Children

These Special Clinics which assist in the early detection of mental and physical handicaps in pre-school children and offer advice and support to the parents of the children affected, have continued successfully.

During 1968, one Departmental Medical Officer attended a post graduate course in developmental paediatrics and she has made full use of the additional knowledge and skill gained in her work at the clinics.

Special sessions have been held for the routine examination of toddlers with emphasis on development and on the ascertainment of handicaps.

During 1969, 280 toddlers were tested in this manner.

Referrals were made to Speech Therapists, Educational Psychologists, the Otologist and Orthopaedic Surgeon employed by the Education Authority wherever necessary.

HEALTH VISITING

During 1969 fourteen Health Visitors were employed, two by Greenock District Nursing Association and twelve by the Corporation.

Two Health Visitors specially experienced in Mental Health were occupied partly on Mental Health duties and they continued this function at the request of the Social Work Department, which came into being on 17th November, 1969, since that Department did not have staff with the necessary experience available. Relaxation and Mothercraft classes were attended by the Health Visitors at Greenock Royal Infirmary along with physiotherapists and hospital midwives and a Health Visitor attended one of the hospital ante-natal clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics. Cervical Cytology and Special Assessment Clinics for pre-school children were attended by the Health Visitors.

Nine Health Visitors attended two day conferences in the Scottish Health Education Centre in Edinburgh.

The Health Visitors took part in the general training of student nurses from Greenock Royal Infirmary.

Group Visited	Number Visited	Total Visits
(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	24	27
(b) Children born in 1969	1,245	12,688
(c) Children born in 1968	1,515	9,204
(d) Children born in 1964-67	4,396	15,214
(e) Tuberculosis cases	234	502
(f) Accidents in the Home	68	82
(g) Senior Citizens	7	13
(h) Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis	2	13
(i) Other Cases:—		
Mental Health Care and After Care	210	1,435
Other Hospital Care and After Care	2	2
Problem Families	9	227
Housing	46	73
	<hr/> 7,758	<hr/> 39,480

Number of infants at age 6 months found to be:—

(a) Breast Fed	13
(b) Partially Breast Fed	10
(c) Artificially Fed	1,028

HOME NURSING

This service is carried out on an agency basis by the Greenock District Nursing Association.

During 1969 ten nurses were employed in the Home Nursing Service, of these two were State Enrolled nurses.

Four cars were in constant use in the outlying areas of the Burgh.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1969:—

Number of new patients nursed in 1969	643
Number of patients carried forward from 1968	232
Total number of patients attended	875
Number of visits paid	28,425

Included in the above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 years nursed	585
Number of visits to patients over 65 years	19,717
Number of Tuberculosis patients nursed	14
Number of visits to Tuberculosis patients	713

Nature of new cases nursed:—

Medical	522
Surgical	120
Gynaecological	1
Articles of Equipment on loan during 1969	515

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

Under this scheme, 6 seriously ill patients suffering from malignant disease were attended by nurses and nursing assistants employed for this purpose. The service was much appreciated by patients and relatives.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Six midwives were employed during 1969, four directly by the Corporation and two by Greenock District Nursing Association.

The number of domiciliary births continued to fall and to compensate for this the services of the Midwives were utilised, after carrying out their normal duties, by their attendance at Child Welfare Clinic, Cervical Cytology Clinics, Vaccination and Immunisation sessions in the schools and on Home Nursing duties.

Pupil midwives from Rankin Memorial Hospital attended the Public Health Department for part of their training and the midwives took part in a general nurse training programme.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1969 was 36.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	714
Number of Post-Natal visits (routine)	...	...	...	901

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Number of Domiciliary confinements attended by Midwife under National Health Service arrangements				No. of Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife.	No. of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwife.
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	Doctor in attendance at birth		
—	36	36	2	31	237

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born in the district were removed to Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1969 was 85 (32 males, 53 females). This was 4 less than the number in 1968. The quinquennial average is 90. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths in Greenock (corrected for transfers)	13
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	11
Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births	14

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Hazards of Birth	Causes pre-existing at birth	
	Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Breech Presentation ... 0	Anencephalus ... 3	A.P.H. ... 1 Other Causes ... 9
Total — 0	Total — 3	Total — 10

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	29
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	20		
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post neo-natal deaths)	...	...	9

		Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate	Post Neo-natal Rate
Greenock	...	25	17	8
Scotland	...	21	13	8

The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1944 to 1969 and as the Infant Mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) neo-natal deaths; and (b) post neo-natal deaths, the table has been extended to show comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post neo-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9
1960	31	26	27	18	4	8
1961	27	26	22	18	5	8
1962	33	27	21	18	12	9
1963	24	26	16	17	8	9
1964	24	24	15	16.4	9	7.6
1965	24	23	18	16	6	7
1966	27	23	18	15	9	8
1967	18	21	9	14	9	7
1968	21	21	14	13	7	8
1969	25	21	17	13	8	8

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					Total
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	
Prematurity	7	4	1	—	—	12
Congenital malformation	2	—	—	1	—	3
Other Diseases of infancy	1	3	1	—	—	5
Total Deaths	10	7	2	1	—	20

Causes of death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-Natal	Post Neo-Natal	Total
Prematurity	12	—	12
Congenital Malformations	3	—	3
Respiratory	—	2	2
Other diseases of Infancy	5	7	12
Total	20	9	29

WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were six fixed centres as follows:—Health Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Craigieknowes Clinic, Hill-end Clinic, Rankin Park Clinic and Elizabeth Martin Clinic.

The quantities supplied during 1968 and 1969 were as follows:—

Food	1968	1969
National Dried Milk (packets)	13,628	9,970
Orange Juice (bottles)	17,938	21,146
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	1,727	1,673
Vitamins A and D (packets)	622	669

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1969 the Health Department continued its efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to aid those who suffer from this disease.

The number of new cases notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 31 of whom 17 were males and 14 females.

The peak incidence occurred in males over 45 years of age. In females the peak incidence was between 25 and 35 years.

TABLE A—Figures for confirmed new cases for the period 1955-1969:—

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1955	106	20
1956	87	10
1957	71	15
1958	107	10
1959	60	10
1960	45	5
1961	35	11
1962	46	7
1963	40	7
1964	27	4
1965	31	10
1966	35	6
1967	20	6
1968	29	2
1969	31	—

Table B

The number of cases confirmed during 1969 classified by age groups and site of disease:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	3	3	3	4	4	—	17
	F.	—	—	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	14
Total Respiratory		—	—	1	6	7	4	6	5	2	31
Abdominal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miliary Tuberculosis .	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial Glands	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table C

Classification by age and sex of total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	M.	—	—	6	22	28	49	58	55	36	254
	F.	—	1	11	24	38	63	38	10	10	195
Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	3	5	8	6	3	—	25
	F.	—	1	—	3	6	10	5	4	6	35
Total		—	2	17	52	77	130	107	72	52	509

Table D

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

Age Groups	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	1	—	1	—	—
F.	—	1	1	—	—
15—44 years—					
M.	2	14	15	—	1
F.	3	14	15	—	2
45 years and over—					
M.	9	15	19	—	5
F.	1	4	2	1	2
TOTAL	16	48	53	1	10

B.C.G. Vaccination

Infants — All parents in the Burgh are offered B.C.G. vaccination for their newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this department carries out such vaccinations twice a week. During 1969, 1,571 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital of which number 949 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 568 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outwith the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. The parents of infants born at home are advised that B.C.G. vaccination is desirable and is available at the maternity and child welfare clinics. During the year, 54 babies were vaccinated in this way.

Other Groups — B.C.G. vaccination is offered to "High Risk" groups in the population, i.e. nurses, medical students, and contacts of known cases. Particular attention is paid to school children in the age group 13-15 years, who are collectively known as "School Leavers".

In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months, B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination.

Full details are given in the following table.

Table E

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1969	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	16	14	6	5	17	5
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	561	623	358	396	358	396
(b) Infant Scheme	—	—	—	—	778	793
(5) Others	4	3	3	3	3	3
(6) Totals	581	640	367	404	1156	1197

Table F — Percentage of school leavers mantoux positive, Greenock compared to the whole of Scotland (1956-1969):—

Year	Greenock	Scotland
1956	36.6%	28%
1957	31.4%	27%
1958	41.7%	26%
1959	39.1%	20%
1960	33.0%	19%
1961	25.6%	18%
1962	18.0%	18%
1963	18.7%	17%
1964	13.5%	16%
1965	19.5%	17%
1966	18.3%	17%
1967	25.3%	17%
1968	28.3%	16%
1969	29.9%	Not available

As many children now being tested had B.C.G. vaccination in infancy, the percentage given tuberculin positive reactions is increasing and can no longer be accepted as a measure of probable tuberculosis in the community.

Those school leavers who showed a positive mantoux reaction were given a chest X-ray. The results of the X-ray of these children were as follows:—

No abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	346
A healed primary lesion	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lesions requiring further examination	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defaulters	...	...	...	...	...	1

Contact Tracing

Whenever a new case of Tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, the home is visited by a Health Visitor and arrangements are made for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family and also close family contacts. Negative reactors to the Tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Where a previously unsuspected case of Tuberculosis is discovered by this method of contact tracing, arrangements for treatment are made. Where it appears that the new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which might carry a risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray examination of all who have been working in contact with the patient. In this category a teacher in one Greenock school was confirmed as suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis and all known contacts in the school, comprising over 200 children and teachers, were submitted for X-ray examination to the Mass Radiography Unit.

Re-housing

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself whereby the risk of spread of the infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

Cigarette smoking is a contributory factor in the causation of not only lung cancer and bronchitis but also arterial thrombosis, all of which bring about much ill health and an earlier death than would otherwise be expected from the normal process of ageing. There is little doubt that the general health of heavy cigarette smokers is greatly improved by a reduction in the number consumed and preferably by total abstinence.

As part of this department's contribution to Health Education, posters illustrating the hazard to health of cigarette smoking are displayed in the Clinics and Schools throughout the Burgh, and leaflets on this subject are made available in appropriate premises.

EPILEPSY: CEREBRAL PALSY

Arrangements for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the above conditions have continued as in previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctor to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment. School children are under regular observation by the school medical officers. On leaving school, appropriate information is made available to the local youth employment officer to assist in placing handicapped persons in suitable employment. Occupational therapy for the home-bound was provided by the Department's handcraft instructor up to 16th November, 1969.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Department continued throughout 1969 to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. Advice is given as and when the occasion presents itself — by the Doctors

in the Clinics and in the Schools: by the Health Visitors in the Homes and Clinics and by the Nurses in the Schools. Appropriate publicity material was displayed in the Department, its clinics and elsewhere.

The co-operation of the public was constantly sought in immunising procedures designed to increase their own and their children's resistance to the dangerous diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and measles.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of the dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

Particulars are supplied to this Department by outside agencies, in particular the Greenock Royal Infirmary, re Home Accidents. Home visits are paid by Health Visitors with a view to educate and so prevent such accidents.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropody Clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been working to full capacity during 1969. Treatment was provided for elderly people on 5,415 occasions by the staff of two full-time Chiropodists.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The cervical cytology service continued during 1969. During the year 609 smears were examined; of these 595 were negative, 12 were suspicious and 2 unsatisfactory. Those women whose smears were suspicious or unsatisfactory were kept under review. No positive smear has so far come to light. In all cases the patient and the patient's general practitioner are informed of the results of the test.

This service could be of considerable benefit from a health point of view and it would be encouraging to see more women making use of the facilities offered.

FAMILY PLANNING

During 1969, this Corporation continued to provide free use of Wellpark Clinic to the Family Planning Association for a weekly clinic and had funds available for grant.

Accommodation is also provided for a weekly session by a local unit functioning under the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Session 1968-69

The routine medical inspection of all school entrants, and of children born in 1959, 1955 and 1952 was carried out. The seven-year-olds (born in 1961) were given vision and hearing tests only. Children in the Nursery Class at Craigieknowes were examined twice, and 330 children were examined before setting out to Residential Camp Schools.

The school nurses carried out their regular duties, preparing children for medical examination, inspecting them for cleanliness, possible ailments and infections, and paying home visits where necessary.

Headmasters continued to bring forward for examination children causing concern and especially those with a bad record of absenteeism.

The continued co-operation of head teachers and their staffs in local schools is greatly appreciated.

SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH OF GREENOCK — SESSION 1968-69

Average Number of Children on the Rolls

Ordinary Schools 14,632

Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse)	Exam.	
	1st	2nd
Number of children examined:—		
Nursery Class (Craigieknowes and Ladyburn) ...	64	24
Entrants (5 years old plus) 1,472		
Second Age Group (9 years plus) 510		
Third Age Group (13 years plus) 1,223		
Secondary Schools Age Group (16 yrs. plus) 311		
Totals	64	24
7 Year Old Group (Vision and Hearing Only) 1,651		
Grand Total	5,167	

Defects discovered at Routine Examinations (9s and 16s only)

	Nursery	
Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth 149	4	—
Number of children with minor defects (other than above, where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks) 234	2	6
Number of children with more serious defects ... 119	3	—

NOTE:—The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed or advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are in the care of the School Dental Department.

Non-Routine Examination (Nurse)

Treatment required and parent informed ...	4,027
No action required	4,821
	8,848

Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations:—

Uncleanliness of Head	...	...	...	...	1,384	
Uncleanliness of Body	...	...	...	...	231	
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing	...	...	...	...	267	
Unsatisfactory condition of footgear	...	...	...	...	68	
					Total	1,950
Defects of Vision	...	...	...	...	...	274
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	1,803
						<hr/> 4,027 <hr/>
Re-examinations (Nurse)	...	...	...	...	2,961	

Examinations for Special Purposes

(a) For Employment Licences (Doctor)	...	16
(b) For Residential Camp Schools (Dr. & Nurse)	330	
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse)	...	807
(d) Home Visits (Nurse)	...	178

Doctor's Inspection Clinic:

Number of Special Cases examined	...	982
Examined for 'Uganda' Cruise by Doctor	...	209
Loch Eil Course by Doctor	...	7
Music Camp by Doctor	...	16
Five Day Challenge Course by Doctor	...	7

Minor Ailments' Clinic:

Number of Attendances	...	9,241 = 1,575 children
-----------------------	-----	------------------------

Nature of cases:—

(1) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc.	...	92 = 39 children
(2) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat	...	140 = 127 children
(3) Diseases of Eye	...	273 = 96 children
(4) Diseases of Skin	...	8,736 = 1,313 children

GREENOCK BURGH SCHOOLS—SESSION 1968-69—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts, Bruises, etc.		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
Ardgowan	508	2	4	3	4	1	2	8	34	14	44
Craigieknowes	390	6	10	3	2	8	7	149	1479	166	1498
Finnart	672	—	—	4	10	1	3	27	82	32	95
Greenock Academy	1128	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	4	6
Greenock High	891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlanders' Academy	497	2	6	2	—	—	—	19	160	23	166
Hillend	259	4	8	2	2	—	—	3	14	9	24
King's Glen	429	2	4	4	1	10	15	67	482	83	502
The Lady Alice	592	1	2	9	11	—	—	13	98	23	111
Ladyburn	402	3	7	5	—	4	7	55	226	67	240
Larkfield	495	1	1	5	2	9	34	58	270	73	307
Mearns Street	493	1	2	16	18	4	5	75	482	96	507
The Mount	667	—	—	8	17	15	76	66	378	89	471
Ravenscraig	210	—	—	6	6	2	3	12	41	20	50
Springfield	500	2	3	5	9	8	11	103	751	118	774
St. Andrew's	588	2	4	2	2	3	1	100	925	107	932
St. Columba's High	1204	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	5
St. Gabriel's	338	2	7	2	3	6	24	55	385	65	419
St. Joseph's	819	—	—	4	7	—	—	20	129	24	136
St. Kenneth's	586	2	6	6	4	5	5	25	60	38	75
St. Laurence	436	3	11	3	—	2	12	93	713	101	736
St. Mary's Patrick Street } St. Mary's Loretto	981	—	—	4	3	5	18	64	272	73	293
St. Mungo's	548	3	9	14	19	4	25	53	231	71	275
St. Patrick's	647	2	4	5	4	5	6	192	1230	205	1249
St. Saviour's	352	1	4	6	6	—	—	7	20	15	30
Others	—	—	—	5	4	4	19	45	269	55	296
Totals	14632	39	92	127	140	96	273	1313	8736	1575	9241

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

During 1969, the staff of the Port Health Authority dealt with 247 ships of which 133 arrived direct from the oceans, 70 via other ports in the United Kingdom, 23 from European Continental ports. 10 were of new construction and 11 were estuarial vessels. 131 of these ships were sailing under foreign colours and the countries of registration, which are as follows, may be of interest:—

	1969	1968
U.S.A.	37	(2)
Norway	34	(36)
West Germany	10	(4)
Greece	10	(5)
Liberia	10	(11)
Sweden	8	(4)
Denmark	6	(6)
Italy	4	(—)
Holland	3	(4)
South Africa	2	(—)
Tanzania	2	(—)
Kuwait, Mauritius, Panama, Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. — 1 each	5	
	<hr/> 131	<hr/> (81)

In recent years, since the closure of the Glasgow Port Health Boarding Station at Greenock, a certain number of ships dealt with by this Department were ships which were destined for other Clyde ports, e.g. Glasgow and Finnart. Ships arriving at the Tail-of-the-Bank for these ports are cleared by H.M. Customs Officers from Greenock and it is the practice in such cases to refer any Port Health problems to Greenock Port Health Department for action or advice regardless of the final destination of the ship.

Five of the ocean going vessels were liners or school cruise ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company. 6,312 passengers were landed of whom 6,284 were British, and 28 aliens.

Eight cases of illness were encountered, 2 of an infectious nature, but not quarantinable.

Apart from all ports in Africa which are treated as endemic for smallpox, 6 ships arrived in Greenock from the infected ports of Bombay, Chittagong, Karachi (2), Madras and Rio de Janeiro. Smallpox and cholera are still present in these areas and in the Far East generally.

Surveillance by the staff of the Department was maintained on 30 persons who landed at Greenock and 9 persons who arrived in Greenock through other United Kingdom sea or airports, from smallpox infected areas and who did not hold valid international vaccination certificates. Notifications for this purpose were made to other Local Authorities in the cases of 33 passengers who disembarked at Greenock and travelled to destinations in other parts of the country. Two ships' crews, 1 from Bombay and 1 from Hongkong, who arrived by air to join ships at Greenock were kept under surveillance locally.

Appropriate medical arrangements in accordance with the statutory requirements were made for 8 long-stay immigrants, who arrived in

Greenock from Australia, Hongkong (2), India (2), Italy, Malawi and New Zealand. The boarding Port Medical Officers also examined Commonwealth and Alien Immigrants arriving at Greenock by ship when requested by the Immigration Officers.

Nine ships arrived at Greenock with invalid deratting or deratting exemption certificates and all were dealt with locally. 47 deratting exemption certificates were granted following inspection, including 9 to newly built ships and one to an off-shore Drilling Rig. 3 Rodent Control Certificates were issued under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1966. Other shipping work included the inspection and treatment where necessary of estuarial vessels exempt from carrying rodent control certificates.

The freshwater tanks of a number of ships were inspected and treated by chlorination. Samples of water for chemical analysis were taken from the fresh water tanks of one ship following a complaint by crew members to the Board of Trade. The laboratory reports indicated that the fresh water, which had been embarked at a foreign port was slightly contaminated by salt water. The information was passed to the Inspector of Ship's Provisions, Board of Trade and appropriate action was taken.

Following surveys of ship's provisions by the Board of Trade Inspectors arrangements were made for the disposal of some 1,570 lbs. of unsound food, mainly flour and cereals. In the ships concerned the storage spaces were inspected following cleansing and disinfection.

The Clydeport Container Terminal came into operation in March, 1969. As anticipated, this has brought an appreciable increase in the work of the department. The volume of this work has grown steadily throughout the year and is still increasing. Traffic was particularly heavy in July, September and October when ships which were originally destined for Manchester arrived and discharged at Greenock.

In addition to the normal Port Health duties in connection with ships arriving at the port, the administration of the Imported Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1968, in respect of containerised food imports has significantly increased the work of the department, both administratively and clerically. The effective implementation of the requirements of the Regulations depends, to a great extent, on an efficient liaison between this department, H.M. Customs and Excise, the Clyde Port Authority, the Agents of the various shipping lines involved and Importers in all parts of the United Kingdom. This has been established and is working smoothly.

During the first nine months of operation 47 ships which berthed at the terminal discharged some 2,906 full containers. Of these, 294 which contained food were dealt with under the Imported Food Regulations. For this purpose, 130 notifications were made to other Public Health Authorities in respect of food containers which were forwarded from this port without examination and the food in 45 containers was inspected during Customs examination at the terminal.

FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied the following information:—

Milk and Dairies

There is only one dairy farm registered within the Burgh.

The registered dairies within the Burgh now number 160, a decrease of 4 compared with 1968.

In addition, samples were taken from other sources totalling 319 as follows:—

Pasteurising Establishments 15; Wholesale and Retail Premises 227; Schools 38; Hospitals. Clinics, Canteens, etc. 15; and Vehicles 24.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
				High Bact. Count	Coliform Organisms	2 or more tests
Standard	27	21	6	5	—	1
Premium	26	14	12	6	6	—
Pasteurised	266	233	33	—	33	—
Total	319	268	51	11	39	1

Ice Cream

Samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results;—

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bact. Count
68	30	38	13	6	19

FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there were received from members of the public 49 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption, viz:— 7 to pies, 5 to aerated waters, 5 to milk, 2 to chips, 2 to potato scones, 2 to bread, 2 to butter, 2 to trifles and 1 each to luncheon meat, soup, ice cream, potatoes, fruit salad, chicken, sponge cakes, carrots, shellfish, tomatoes, roll, garden peas, fruit cakes, corned beef, mince, mince round, mince pies, yoghurt, roast pork, mutton, meal and dried fruit.

It was found in 30 instances that there was no cause for complaint and it was not necessary, therefore, for this Department to take any action. In 18 instances action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints while in 1 instance the matter was referred to the Health Department.

The total quantity of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 during the year amounted to 15,912 lb. 3½ oz. of which 4,657 lb. 12¼ oz. were tinned foods. In the course of these inspections 111 visits had to be made.

In addition 2,185 lb. of meat from a ship was condemned by a Board of Trade official and destroyed under the supervision of the District Sanitary Inspector.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following is the only offensive trade now operating within the Burgh:—

The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonalds Limited where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.

Inspection revealed that it was being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr J. Watson, Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer.

Control of Development

During the year 150 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial, industrial and other developments were investigated and reported, together with 39 applications for consent to display advertisements.

HOUSING

There were 593 houses under construction by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1969.

Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

The following dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year:—

Houses converted into flats	...	...	...	3
New houses	...	...	...	33
Reconstructed dwellings	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 41 <hr/>

The following houses were completed during the year by the Local Authority:—

Melrose Court 29/2 apts. and 59/3 apts.	...	...	88 houses
Selkirk Court 25/2 apts. and 52/3 apts.	...	...	77
Langholm Court 27/2 apts. and 55/3 apts.	...	...	82
Broomhill Court 29/2 apts. and 60/3 apts.	...	...	89
Ettrick Place 12/3 apt. flats, 21/3 apt. maisonettes, 3/1 apts.	...	...	30
Duns Place 10/3 apt. flats, 21/3 apt. maisonettes, 2/1 apts.	...	...	33
Finneston Lane and Street 6/3 apts.	...	...	6
Belville Street 10/3 apts. and 12/2 apts.	...	...	22
Finch Road 18/3 apt. maisonettes and 3/3 apt. flats.			21
Neil Street 48/2 apt. flats	...	...	48
			<hr/> 496 houses <hr/>

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following sewers were laid during the year:—

670 lineal yards of 6" diameter soil sewers
135 lineal yards of 9" diameter soil sewers
19 lineal yards of 12" diameter soil sewers
1,045 lineal yards of 18" diameter soil sewers
4 lineal yards of 24" diameter soil sewers
141 lineal yards of 30" diameter soil sewers
80 lineal yards of 33" diameter soil sewers
48 lineal yards of 42" diameter soil sewers
426 lineal yards of 6" diameter surface water sewers
1,532 lineal yards of 9" diameter surface water sewers
232 lineal yards of 12" diameter surface water sewers
315 lineal yards of 18" diameter surface water sewers
46 lineal yards of 30" diameter surface water sewers
450 lineal yards of 36" diameter surface water sewers
27 lineal yards of 60" diameter surface water sewers
80 lineal yards of 78" x 78" box culvert surface water sewers

In addition, new manholes have been constructed on existing sewers and repair works carried out, including sewer chokages and replacing damaged sewers.

Regular cleaning and clearing out of burns and culverts was also undertaken.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information was kindly provided by Mr John Leiper, Area Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,822,445,000 gallons which is equivalent to 71 gallons per head of the population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding Compensation supplies) amounted to 5,191,760,000 gallons, equivalent to 14,224,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration and the bacteriological analyses of the supplies showed the water to be satisfactory.

Periodical analyses were also made by Messrs. R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the water which showed it to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill amounted to 44.95 inches or 26.9% below the average for 75 years (1890-1964).

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 1st November, when 1.37 inches fell.

There were 143 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1,292.6 hours compared with 1,204.2 hours during 1968.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above-mentioned Acts:—

Inspection made for purpose of provisions as to health ...	208
Written Notices	2
Prosecutions	—
Defects found	1
Defects remedied	1

TABLE 1 — VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages

	Numbers Registered in District	Corrected Numbers		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births (including illegitimate)	1,290	1,170	581	589
Illegitimate Births	108	85	32	53
Stillbirths	15	13	6	7
Marriages	598	—	—	—
Deaths	960	903	487	416

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected for Transfers) REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1969

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE												ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population
	A G E												Both Sexes	Males Females	
	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. -11 mths.	1- mths.	5- mths.	10- mths.	15- mths.	25- mths.	35- mths.	45- mths.	55- mths.	65- mths.	75- mths.	85 and over			
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	0.014
Other tuberculosis, including late effects ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	0.014
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.014
Acute poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	0.057
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	4	6	1	22	14	8
Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	18	23	6	1	56	48	8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	2	11	—	11
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4
Other malignant neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	1	—	9	7	2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	15	27	15	72	44	28
Diabetes mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	5	—	15	5	10
Anaemias ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—
Other diseases of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.028
Active rheumatic fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	6	2	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertensive disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	8	3	5
Ischaemic heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	0	24	9	15
Other forms of heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	19	53	09	07	238	131	107
Cerebro vascular disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	0	21	51	17	34
Carried forward ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	21	50	127	204	177	476	350	325

TABLE III—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000—
—REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1881-1969

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.23
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.93	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,533	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1951-1955	77,257	12.2	20.0	37	0.42	0.07
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02
1960	78,069	12.2	21.2	31	0.18	0.00
1956-1960	77,982	11.7	21.0	35	0.21	0.01
1961	74,802	12.1	22.7	27	0.11	0.04
1962	74,607	13.2	22.8	33	0.15	0.00
1963	74,655	12.4	22.3	24	0.23	0.00
1964	74,492	11.7	22.5	24	0.09	0.05
1965	73,302	12.2	21.7	24	0.03	0.04
1961-1965	74,371	12.3	22.4	26	0.12	0.03
1966	72,388	12.5	20.2	27	0.10	0.01
1967	71,876	11.5	19.1	18	0.10	0.00
1968	71,069	12.8	18.2	21	0.07	0.03
1969	70,267	12.9	16.2	25	0.01	0.01

TABLE IV—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1969

MONTH	Anthrax	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute/Influenzal	Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Poliomyelitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	TOTAL
January	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	5	—	15	—	16	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	65
February	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	1	—	9	2	11	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	55
March	—	—	15	—	—	—	9	4	—	21	4	7	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	77
April	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	9	6	6	83
May	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	3	—	20	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	19	7	88
June	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	4	8	89
July	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	19	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	42
August	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	4	—	10	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	6	6	37
September	1	—	15	—	—	—	15	4	—	9	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	2	3	60
October	—	—	24	—	—	—	2	4	—	7	1	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	16	—	1	73
November	—	—	16	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	11	—	—	5	2	—	—	1	2	2	2	48
December	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	7	3	23	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	7	—	1	62
Total	1	—	231	—	23	2	45	42	—	144	25	89	—	—	29	21	—	2	1	69	—	55	779

TABLE V

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year: —

Disease	Number Admitted
Anthrax	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—
Chickenpox	1
Dysentery	3
Erysipelas	—
Food Poisoning	15
German Measles ...	5
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ...	22
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Puerperal Fever	1
Whooping Cough ...	2
Typhoid Fever	—
Tuberculosis ...	—
Total	73

TABLE VI—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATE—1900-1969

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOPPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.29	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.09
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915-1919	2.73	0.20	2.58	1.27	0.10	8.09	13.41	0.67	5.31	5.68	0.41	7.25
1920-1924	2.34	0.04	1.80	1.45	0.07	5.34	15.01	0.61	3.05	8.42	0.36	3.73
1925-1929	2.28	0.02	0.85	2.79	0.09	3.79	12.68	0.30	2.06	5.51	0.29	4.57
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00
1960	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
1961	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
1962	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.01	0.68
1963	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	0.13	0.18	3.60	0.00	0.00
1964	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
1965	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.36	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00
1966	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47	0.01	0.18	0.73	0.00	0.00
1967	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00
1968	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
1969	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00

